

SILVER IN THE CONGRESS.

Many Delegates Speak on All Sides of the Question.

DIVERSE OPINIONS FREELY GIVEN.

Decision in Favor of Free and Unlimited Coinage of United States Silver—New Orleans is Chosen.

Yesterday's session of the transmississippi congress opened with all of the members in their seats at 9 o'clock and as soon as President Thomas rapped for order, Mr. Crawford of Texas introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

Resolved, That this congress do, in and to the transmississippi states hereby extended to the people of the transmississippi states, without government aid, all the silver and gold coins that have been or may hereafter be struck, and that twenty-five feet of water are expected to be obtained within twelve months from this date, to wit: the 1st of January, 1892.

for the nations of the world to adopt a standard of value for the silver dollar, then there would be no limit on the amount that such a course would not be possible. England thought that if the gold could be driven out of the country then silver would be the only metal that would be used.

When asked why the paper dollar was taken at once in Canada it was simply because it was a promise across the border of the United States to pay 100 cents. The people of Canada knew that the piece would be redeemed, while the silver dollar would be simply stamped that it contained so many grains of silver.

Omaha Financial Theories. Mr. Thompson divided his time with A. P. Hopkins of Omaha, who spoke against free and unlimited coinage of silver. He said that there was no reason why a bonus should be paid on the silver product. The business had been prosperous and had produced more millions than any other industry, with the possible exception of the railroads. Bi-metalism had been tried in America and France. Both gold and silver fluctuated, gold less, of course. The proposition would be just as reasonable to try and make corn and wheat bear the same price as silver.

France was on the same basis as the United States. Silver was maintained at a gold value only because there was a gold value back of it. It was of a gold value in its own country, but as soon as it reached any other country the silver dollar was worth only its bullion value.

Make the silver dollar worth a dollar in gold and the gold would leave the market. It would not be worth 100 cents, but it would be worth 75 cents. Give the country free and unlimited coinage and the gold would be driven out. Gold would be degraded and we would have only the cheap currency. The business mind of the country would not stand for it. There would be no concern about its return.

It is a business silver, not a standard in all of the less civilized nations, while gold had a fixed value the world over. Why was this so? Because the gold dollar was not a coin, but a piece of metal that was stamped with a value. It was not a coin, but a piece of metal that was stamped with a value.

How would free coinage effect the farmer? It would not. The farmer would sell his product at a silver value and be paid on a gold basis, receiving no less than his products would really be worth.

Value of the Dollar. President Thomas said he was obliged to leave during the day and wanted to speak upon the question. The question of fixing an international ratio of values was an impossibility, England would never agree to such a proposition. The silver dollar was the only coin of which the metallic value had never been changed. When first coined it contained silver and gold in the same metallic value today.

The gold basis of value was fixed upon a silver basis, unless the international congress of 1871 had been held. The price of silver since 1871 had averaged about 37 1/2 grains of silver to the dollar. The price of silver in 1871 was denominated in 1871 the gold dollar was driven out of the country, but Sherman's words had not proven true. Silver was denominated to increase the value of gold and decrease the value of silver, for the purpose of helping the bondholders. The gold standard was the result of the same and the president of the United States did not realize what was the result until nearly three years after he had signed the bill. The reason that silver was driven out of Canada was because the people of that country favored the remonetization of silver.

It was a mistake policy to attempt to decrease the value of the currency of any country. Owing to the large amount of gold that was used in the fine arts, the production of the United States, \$100,000,000 per year, would soon be exhausted and gold would enhance in value.

Free coinage could never come so long as there was a discrimination between the two metals, gold and silver. The country needed more money and the bill would not make it a legal tender. The country needed more money and the bill would not make it a legal tender.

Must Wait the Issue. Senator Warren of Wyoming addressed the congress. He said that he felt like a man between two millions. He stood on ground between the majority and minority reports, and he was not sure which way to go. It is and the other declaring for free and unlimited coinage. The silver question, he said, was a matter of right, not of expediency, and had to be met. He favored the majority report and believed it was best to let it rest upon itself. He might change his mind, but a man cannot change his mind and amule never. The free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States would bring every man in the country to the door. It would not be a free and unlimited coinage for the entire world. Give America alone free and unlimited coinage of silver and within twenty-four hours the result would have the same value as in the United States. It was folly to say that free coinage for the entire world would result in England dumping her silver into the ports of this country.

France, the speaker said, was not a free country, but she protected her coin, which in a measure accounted for her prosperity. The free traders who endorsed free coinage, he said, would not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of the world and be enjoyed their audacity.

The senator was a protectionist to protect American industries until the time when free trade could be brought about. Protection should be laid aside and this question, he said, should be decided on a business basis. Every calamity which has befallen the United States since the free and unlimited coinage of silver, they thought the country was rapidly going to ruin. If the country was sick, give it medicine in small doses, but the country was not sick. It was healthy and strong and could well afford to move along as it had for years.

Just then Governor Sawyer was noticed in the audience. Dr. Miller of Omaha called the attention of the president to the fact. His excellent voice rang out from the platform and as the latter ascended the speaker continued by saying that he knew that the country was not sick when a honorable and respected citizen of Wyoming should ascend to the high position of executive of Nebraska, the greatest commonwealth in the United States. The speaker discussed the failure of the Baring Brothers of London. The drain of \$100,000,000 of gold from the United States was nothing but a money scare. The country had met the demand, paid that debt and everything pointed to the fact that the country was in a most prosperous condition.

Dangers of Remonetization. One object of the silver men was to remonetize silver in order to allow them to pay their debts with the least inconvenience to themselves, which would be done by forcing down the value of gold and putting up the value of silver. The speaker said that a policy meant ruin, as capitalists did not believe that when a free and unlimited coinage law passed millions of dollars of silver would be stamped in this country. The result would be that three men with money would lock their gold in the strong boxes and there it would remain. The people would be scared and when the people were scared that scare meant damage. It would be better to temporarily suspend the silver law than to stamp in this country, destroy American institutions and leave financial wrecks strewn over the fair land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If it were impossible to establish an international basis, it would certainly be more so after the United States had gone into the markets of the world, bought up the silver and coined it at \$12 1/2 a fixed standard of gold. The country could never be flooded with that money so long as the government had the gold and silver locked up in its vaults to be turned out for the purpose of increasing its currency.

Will's set at New Orleans in February. Immediately after the president called the afternoon session to order the secretary was requested to read a communication from the executive committee, stating that the next meeting of the congress would be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the city of New Orleans. This was according to the agreement made at Denver at the previous meeting.

agreement made at Denver at the previous meeting. The unanimous consent the congress decided to close the debate upon the silver question at 3 o'clock. Speeches were limited to ten minutes. The first speaker to take the floor in the debate of the afternoon was Colonel Doniphan of Missouri. The speaker said he had signed the minority report, favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver. He did not believe that European countries would dump all their silver upon the United States. The silver was worth less in the United States than in Europe. He held that the silver men were simply asking for the recognition of silver as a product not for protection, as some of the gold men had claimed. Colonel Doniphan held that it was the gold men who were demanding protection for themselves, but the free coinage of silver would not bring about a panic as some speakers had claimed. Dr. George L. Miller was called for, and said but a few words. He said he did not wish to discuss the question, but would simply say that he was for the honest dollar. Volume of currency had nothing to do with the merits of the question. Confidence in the currency was the result of the fact that it was not based on a lack of currency, but from a breaking down of confidence in the credit of leading financial centers and in the currency of the country. Dr. Miller was applauded.

Senator Warren of Wyoming then took the floor. He took up the question of free silver coinage would be class legislation. He thought that to stamp its coins worth of silver as \$1 would be offering a bonus. He said that Senator Warren then said he wished to look at the question from a practical standpoint. To the question of free and unlimited coinage and that the gold would be driven out and that the silver would be degraded and we would have only the cheap currency. The business mind of the country would not stand for it. There would be no concern about its return.

It is a business silver, not a standard in all of the less civilized nations, while gold had a fixed value the world over. Why was this so? Because the gold dollar was not a coin, but a piece of metal that was stamped with a value. It was not a coin, but a piece of metal that was stamped with a value.

How would free coinage effect the farmer? It would not. The farmer would sell his product at a silver value and be paid on a gold basis, receiving no less than his products would really be worth.

Value of the Dollar. President Thomas said he was obliged to leave during the day and wanted to speak upon the question. The question of fixing an international ratio of values was an impossibility, England would never agree to such a proposition. The silver dollar was the only coin of which the metallic value had never been changed. When first coined it contained silver and gold in the same metallic value today.

The gold basis of value was fixed upon a silver basis, unless the international congress of 1871 had been held. The price of silver since 1871 had averaged about 37 1/2 grains of silver to the dollar. The price of silver in 1871 was denominated in 1871 the gold dollar was driven out of the country, but Sherman's words had not proven true. Silver was denominated to increase the value of gold and decrease the value of silver, for the purpose of helping the bondholders. The gold standard was the result of the same and the president of the United States did not realize what was the result until nearly three years after he had signed the bill. The reason that silver was driven out of Canada was because the people of that country favored the remonetization of silver.

It was a mistake policy to attempt to decrease the value of the currency of any country. Owing to the large amount of gold that was used in the fine arts, the production of the United States, \$100,000,000 per year, would soon be exhausted and gold would enhance in value.

Free coinage could never come so long as there was a discrimination between the two metals, gold and silver. The country needed more money and the bill would not make it a legal tender. The country needed more money and the bill would not make it a legal tender.

Must Wait the Issue. Senator Warren of Wyoming addressed the congress. He said that he felt like a man between two millions. He stood on ground between the majority and minority reports, and he was not sure which way to go. It is and the other declaring for free and unlimited coinage. The silver question, he said, was a matter of right, not of expediency, and had to be met. He favored the majority report and believed it was best to let it rest upon itself. He might change his mind, but a man cannot change his mind and amule never. The free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States would bring every man in the country to the door. It would not be a free and unlimited coinage for the entire world. Give America alone free and unlimited coinage of silver and within twenty-four hours the result would have the same value as in the United States. It was folly to say that free coinage for the entire world would result in England dumping her silver into the ports of this country.

France, the speaker said, was not a free country, but she protected her coin, which in a measure accounted for her prosperity. The free traders who endorsed free coinage, he said, would not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of the world and be enjoyed their audacity.

The senator was a protectionist to protect American industries until the time when free trade could be brought about. Protection should be laid aside and this question, he said, should be decided on a business basis. Every calamity which has befallen the United States since the free and unlimited coinage of silver, they thought the country was rapidly going to ruin. If the country was sick, give it medicine in small doses, but the country was not sick. It was healthy and strong and could well afford to move along as it had for years.

Just then Governor Sawyer was noticed in the audience. Dr. Miller of Omaha called the attention of the president to the fact. His excellent voice rang out from the platform and as the latter ascended the speaker continued by saying that he knew that the country was not sick when a honorable and respected citizen of Wyoming should ascend to the high position of executive of Nebraska, the greatest commonwealth in the United States. The speaker discussed the failure of the Baring Brothers of London. The drain of \$100,000,000 of gold from the United States was nothing but a money scare. The country had met the demand, paid that debt and everything pointed to the fact that the country was in a most prosperous condition.

Dangers of Remonetization. One object of the silver men was to remonetize silver in order to allow them to pay their debts with the least inconvenience to themselves, which would be done by forcing down the value of gold and putting up the value of silver. The speaker said that a policy meant ruin, as capitalists did not believe that when a free and unlimited coinage law passed millions of dollars of silver would be stamped in this country. The result would be that three men with money would lock their gold in the strong boxes and there it would remain. The people would be scared and when the people were scared that scare meant damage. It would be better to temporarily suspend the silver law than to stamp in this country, destroy American institutions and leave financial wrecks strewn over the fair land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If it were impossible to establish an international basis, it would certainly be more so after the United States had gone into the markets of the world, bought up the silver and coined it at \$12 1/2 a fixed standard of gold. The country could never be flooded with that money so long as the government had the gold and silver locked up in its vaults to be turned out for the purpose of increasing its currency.

Will's set at New Orleans in February. Immediately after the president called the afternoon session to order the secretary was requested to read a communication from the executive committee, stating that the next meeting of the congress would be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the city of New Orleans. This was according to the agreement made at Denver at the previous meeting.

joyed equal footing with St. Paul and other commercial centers of the north. The bill of Missouri made a very effective speech. He held that the resolution was too radical, too sweeping in its nature. The congress was not free to be thought, to take such radical action upon this important matter. The interstate commerce law had been a benefit to the majority of the smaller towns all over the transmississippi country. He moved that the further discussion of the resolution be postponed until the next meeting of the congress, so that it might be given more consideration before reaching final action. The motion to postpone was put and carried. A resolution commending the pioneers in the great beet sugar industry for their enterprise and energy in developing the beet sugar industry was presented and adopted. The basis of representation in future meetings of the transmississippi was then decided upon by the congress.

Endorsed Omaha for the Conventions. The secretary then read a resolution recommending that Omaha be selected by the national central committee as the place for holding the national conventions of the two great parties in 1892. The resolution was adopted. Senator Warren of Wyoming said he hoped that the gentleman from Missouri would not insist upon his motion. He hoped that the congress would be given a chance to vote upon a resolution. He desired to see the resolution passed. He said that Omaha did not need any advertising for the city was known far and wide. He wanted the country to the other, but the west needed and ought to have the convention.

Colonel C. R. Scott of Omaha made a great and effective speech in favor of the resolution. Governor Hubbard of Texas said a few words in favor of the resolution. He wished to see the resolution passed and everybody called for the question.

The vote was unanimous in favor of the resolution and the result was greeted with applause. Several minor resolutions were passed and the business of the session was brought to a close.

The invitation of the Council Bluffs and Omaha motor line to visit Council Bluffs was accepted by the congress. The motor line will meet in New Orleans on the 23rd day of February.

Resolutions thanking the citizens of Omaha, the Omaha Board of Trade, the press of Omaha, the Western Union telegraph company, the street railway company and President Thomas for his able and impartial rulings were then introduced and adopted. The Omaha Board of Trade will meet in New Orleans on the 23rd day of February.

The delegates were entertained last night by the Omaha Board of Trade at Boyd's theater, where they took in the good points in "A Midnight Bell."

Delegates Talk. O. W. Crawford, of the Texas newspaper men, having passed a resolution that the transmississippi congress was feeling good last evening and remarked to a Bee reporter: "This session has more forcibly illustrated the necessity of a good organization than any of the previous meetings. I believe the method of showing the country's law makers the necessities of the people and investing them with the power to make laws. This is the third congress to which I have been a delegate and each has been an improvement upon the other. Think of business men coming from Minnesota, Texas, New Mexico and California to see a steam engine and thousands of miles to Omaha to consider and discuss public commercial affairs. I am wonderfully pleased with this city. It is a competitor with the great cities of the world. Omaha is a city of the future. The future of the transmississippi. It has made the great west look larger to me. They call me, where I live, 'Deep Water Crawford.' I believe that the future of the transmississippi is the hope of the transmississippi. I have studied the question for years. Omaha is a deep water harbor. Omaha is a deep water harbor. It does not cost an iota more to haul a bushel of grain south than it does east. The surplus of products of the future will go out to the markets of the world from this territory via the gulf ports, with a profit to the producer of the product. Omaha has 300 miles of water frontage. The obtaining of deep water at Velasco, Tex., is a stroke of morning light which gives promise of a day of glorious commerce for transmississippi. The Omaha railroad to the gulf coast recently chartered and so much talked of in the newspapers, should enter a stage in the future. It will shove his grain from his wagon into an Omaha car, from which it will be next hauling south to an ocean steamer. The Omaha car, from which it will be next hauling south to an ocean steamer, will be only one handling from the place produced in the transmississippi, to the place consumed by in what part of the world it may."

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

Dr. J. E. McGrew, of the noted specialist in the treatment of all forms of private diseases. 17 years experience. Gleet and all annoying discharges. Stricture or difficulty of pain in relieving the bladder, syphilis and all diseases of the blood and skin. Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and Ambition, Wasting Life and Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee \$20 for every case I do not take and full consultation free. Book "Statistics of Life" sent